



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

put on board each vessel, viz, sulphur pots, water containers, sulphur, and alcohol, all of which is provided in ample quantity. I then informed him that I was prepared to supervise the fumigation of these vessels, also the inspection of the same, and would begin with the steamship *Wearside*, due on the 30th instant.

During my call Mr. Jones dictated a letter to the New York office of the company, informing them that I would fumigate the vessels, and asking that these vessels be ordered direct to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.—Summary of work at Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of August 1:

During week ended July 30, fumigated Laredo, 30 houses, containing 105 rooms; inspected 6,955 premises; oiled 1,992 water containers; oiled 4 tanks and 4 ponds; maximum temperature; 98°; rainfall, 0.61 inches. New Laredo reports for period July 25 to 31, 3,201 domiciliary visits; 141 water containers emptied; 66 containers oiled; 90 ponds oiled, and 8 premises cleared of rubbish. Cock and force between Rio Grande City and Hidalgo; MacGregor inspecting during week between San Diego and Corpus Christi.

Mortuary statistics of Nuevo Laredo.

Two weeks ended July 23, 1904: July 10, cerebral fever, 1; July 16, cholera, 1; July 21, diarrhea, 1; total, 3.

These figures are taken from the official records of the city.

Sanitary conditions at San Diego, Alice, and Banquete—Malarial fever at Alice.

Acting Assistant Surgeon MacGregor reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

SAN DIEGO, TEX., July 24, 1904.

There have been no new cases of fever here. I accompanied Doctor Strickland to Benavides to-day and saw a case of dysentery. No other sickness ascertainable.

I could use a considerable number of vaccine points, and request that I be supplied.

We are having a heavy rain to-day.

JULY 26, 1904.

Everything is progressing quietly in this vicinity. It rained hard Sunday and Monday, several inches having fallen in the two days. As a result the whole country here is covered with water. Mosquitoes are plentiful and will no doubt increase in number during the next few days.

There have been no new cases of malarial fever for some days; the old cases are convalescing.

I am informed that in Alice there is less sickness, the cases recovering rapidly. So soon as the weather permits I shall investigate along the line of the Texas Mexican Railway.